United Nations A/C.2/55/L.2

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (e)
Macroeconomic policy questions: financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Mexico and Nigeria*: draft resolution

Towards a new international financial architecture, responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/197 of 22 December 1999 entitled "Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries",

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000, in particular paragraphs 11 to 14, 16 and 30,

Taking note of the high-level regional consultative meeting on financing for development held at Jakarta from 2 to 5 August 2000, which addressed issues relating to the identification of measures towards a more stable and predictable international financial system that is responsive to the challenges of development, from the regional perspective, in order to contribute to the preparatory process for the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development,

Emphasizing the importance of mobilizing in a coherent manner all sources available for the provision of international financing for development, inter alia, private capital flows, official development assistance, market access for goods and services from developing countries and external debt relief,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

00-68267 (E) 111000

Regretting that net financial flows to developing countries continued in 1999 the contraction that had begun with the onset of the financial crisis in 1997, and the continued marginalization of the least developed countries from private capital flows,

Emphasizing the importance of long-term investment flows, in particular foreign direct investment, to all developing countries as well as the need for international cooperation to promote the mobilization of new and additional capital for development,

Concerned about the excessive volatility of short-term speculative capital flows and the contagion effects of the behaviour of financial markets in time of crises,

Deeply concerned by the low levels of official development assistance,

Stressing the need for increased access to markets for goods and services that are of export interest to developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of finding a durable solution to the problem of developing countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations,

Encouraging the efforts to enhance the stabilizing role of regional and subregional financial institutions and arrangements in supporting the management of monetary and financial issues,

Underlining the urgent need to continue to work on a wide range of reforms for a strengthened and more stable international financial system with a view to enabling it to deal more effectively and in a timely manner with the new challenges of development in the context of global financial integration,

Stressing that the process of reform for a new international financial architecture should be based on broad participation, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interest of all countries are adequately represented,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in fulfilling its role in the promotion of development, in particular of developing countries, plays an important role in the international efforts to build up the necessary international consensus for the reforms needed for a new international financial architecture,

Noting that the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development provides a unique opportunity to consider in an integrated manner all sources of financing for development, and mindful that in the Millennium Declaration the Heads of State and Government decided to make every effort to ensure its success,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries",[2] the addendum thereto on regional perspectives and developments provided by the regional commissions[3] and the addendum thereto provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and

[2] A/55/187.
[3] A/55/187/Add.1.

Development on the work it has undertaken on the involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution on financial crisis;[4]

2. *Underlines* the utmost importance of implementing the resolve in the Millennium Declaration to create an environment — at the national and global levels alike — which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty, inter alia, through good governance within each country, as well as good governance at the international level and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems;

3. *Also underlines* the utmost importance of implementing the commitment in the Millennium Declaration to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

4. *Stresses* the special importance of having an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in the world economy, and in this context invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account their effects in terms of the external economic environment favourable to growth and development, in particular of developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* the urgent need of accelerating the growth and development prospects of the least developed countries, which remain the poorest and most vulnerable of the international community, and calls upon industrialized countries to facilitate the financing of their development, inter alia, through public and private financial flows, increased official development assistance, strengthened debt relief, and the provision of full market access to their exports and enhanced balance-of-payments support;

6. *Recognizes* the stability of the international financial system as an important global public good and a necessary condition for positive financial flows for development and, in this context, calls upon major industrialized countries, whose policies have significant impact on most economies, to adopt and pursue policies, including exchange rates policy coordination, with particular attention to the coherence of their policies with global objectives and priorities, as well as to the needs of international financial stability and the importance of facilitating international financial flows for the development of developing countries, and requests the United Nations Development Programme to provide information to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session about the analysis it has undertaken of international financial stability as a global public good;

7. *Emphasizes* in this regard the need to continue national, regional and international efforts to promote international financial stability and, to this end, to improve early warning, prevention and response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises in a timely manner, taking a comprehensive and long-term perspective while remaining responsive to the challenges of development and the protection of the most vulnerable countries and social groups;

8. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions to promote financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia,

[4] A/55/187/Add.2.

through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the financial and banking sectors, including improving measures in destination and source countries to reduce the risks of excessive international financial volatility and measures to ensure orderly, gradual and well-sequenced capital account liberalization processes;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of deepening the convergence of the efforts of all international institutions able to contribute to the strengthening of the international financial architecture, particularly in regard to the preparatory process for the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development;

10. *Underlines* the need for broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, in order to promote more efficient international financial institutions and arrangements in which all relevant interests can be effectively represented;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the increased participation of developing countries in the work of the international institutions dealing with the reform of the international financial architecture, in particular the International Monetary Fund, as well as the Financial Stability Forum and the relevant committees affiliated with the Bank for International Settlements, and in this regard encourages the efforts of those institutions to give more representation to developing countries and welcomes the work being undertaken by the International Monetary Fund to design a quota formula that better reflects current economic realities;

12. *Expresses* the need for multilateral surveillance by the International Monetary Fund and regional and subregional institutions of all countries in a symmetrical manner, in particular enhanced surveillance by the Fund of major industrialized countries because their macroeconomic policies affect the growth of world trade and international financial flows, and may be the source of systemic shocks and vulnerabilities;

13. *Emphasizes* that the international financial institutions, in providing policy advice and supporting adjustment programmes, should ensure that they are sensitive to the specific circumstances and implementing capacities of concerned countries and to the special needs of developing countries, and should work towards the best possible outcomes in terms of growth and development, including employment and poverty eradication, and that their conditionality should not include issues which by their very nature should be decided by national authorities, based on broad social consensus and, in this context, requests the International Labour Organization, within its mandate, to provide information to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session about the work it has undertaken on the social impact of the financial crisis and, in particular, the consequences of the adjustment programmes on employment;

14. *Underlines* the need for adequate resources at the subregional, regional and international levels to provide emergency financing in a timely manner to countries affected by financial crisis, in particular access to adequate supplementary liquidity by the International Monetary Fund;

15. *Reiterates* the need to develop further early warning capacities to address in a timely manner the threat of financial crisis, and in this regard encourages the

International Monetary Fund and other relevant international and regional institutions to continue their efforts to contribute to this process;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the World Bank and the regional development banks, and other relevant international and regional institutions, including the regional commissions, working with the private sector, to promote long-term private financial flows, especially foreign direct investments, including through enhanced technical cooperation, to all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and other developing countries with special difficulties in attracting private financial flows, including those in Africa, small island developing countries, and land-locked and transit developing countries, and, in this context, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

17. *Encourages* national, regional and international efforts to improve the institutional framework in which financial markets operate and to minimize the negative impacts of the excessive volatility of global financial flows, and, in this context, reiterates the need to consider the establishment of regulatory frameworks for short-term capital flows and trade in currencies;

18. *Emphasizes* that it is important for sovereign risk assessments made by private sector agencies to be based on strict, objective and transparent parameters and, in this regard, invites the relevant national, regional and international regulatory bodies to consider ways and means to facilitate an adequate oversight of the work of such agencies;

19. *Reaffirms* the need to consider appropriate frameworks for the involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis and underscores the importance of a more equitable distribution of the cost of adjustments between the public and private sectors and among debtors, creditors and investors, in particular concerning highly leveraged operations, and, in this regard, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make available to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session further information on international efforts to consider debt standstill arrangements;

20. *Emphasizes* the important supportive role that stronger regional and subregional financial institutions and arrangements can play in the reform of the international financial architecture and the enhancement of financing for development, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue supporting, inter alia, through collaboration with the regional commissions and regional and subregional initiatives, the ongoing work on the identification of measures to strengthening those institutions and arrangements and contributing to a more stable and predictable international financial system that is responsive to the challenges of development, in particular of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to make available the results of those exercises to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

21. *Encourages* the deepening of the dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, and in this regard recommends that their next high-level meeting consider the modalities needed to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a new international financial architecture, responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global

economy, in order to contribute to the preparatory process for the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the present resolution available to the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, at its second substantive session, as an input for its work on the systemic issues contained in its preliminary substantive agenda;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with all relevant entities of the United Nations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, in consultation with the Bretton Woods institutions, and taking into account the progress made at the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under a sub-item entitled "International financial architecture and development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries", with an analysis of the current trend in global financial flows and recommendations to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a new international financial architecture that is responsive to the priorities of growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy;

24. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to submit the present resolution to the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank and the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund, before their spring joint annual meeting, in order to bring it to their attention as an input to their discussions on the matters addressed herein.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms on the Commission for Science and Technology for Development: promoting complementarity of activities in the area of new and innovative technologies within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/201 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling the Ministerial declaration on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy, adopted by the Economic and Social Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000,[1]

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/29 of 28 July 2000, on the information and communication technologies task force,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development and emphasizing the importance of the activities that are to be pursued within the framework of the Commission, including a broad spectrum of new global challenges in science and technology, and encouraging support for those undertakings,

Cognizant of the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/55/3, chap. III.

00-69344 (E) 171000

Recalling the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000, which noted the growing technology gap between developed and developing countries, and stressing the need to narrow that gap by promoting greater access, transfer and diffusion of technology to developing countries,

Bearing in mind the cross-cutting nature of science and technology within the United Nations system and the need, inter alia, for effective policy guidance and better coordination,

Noting that the theme of the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2001 will be "The role of the United Nations in promoting development particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector",

Recalling that the next biennial session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development will be held in 2001,

Recognizing the need for adequate resources, including the provision of new and additional resources from all sources, to be devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Also recognizing the need for strengthening the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations regarding the establishment of a knowledge and technology for development network contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to report on its biennial session, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, in particular regarding proposals aimed at promoting complementarity of activities in the area of new and innovative technologies within the United Nations system;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to substantially strengthen the Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by providing them with identifiable and adequate regular budget resources, in order to enable them to better carry out their mandates of assisting the developing countries with their national development efforts in the field of science and technology;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an analytical report from the Economic and Social Council containing concrete proposals for strengthening the critical role of the Commission in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in support of the efforts

[2] A/55/96-E/2000/84

of developing countries to obtain, effectively utilize and benefit from science and technology for their development;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (b)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996 and 53/179 of 15 December 1998,

Reaffirming also the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy,[1]

Noting the progress made in these countries towards achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth in the course of structural reforms and the need to sustain these positive trends in the future,

Recognizing the difficulties faced by the countries with economies in transition in responding adequately to the challenges of globalization, including in the field of information and communications technology and the need to enhance their capacity to effectively utilize the benefits and mitigate negative implications of globalization,

Recognizing also the continuing need to ensure favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

[1] A/55/188.

00-69549 (E) 181000

Recognizing further the important role foreign investment should play in these countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment to attract more foreign direct investment,

Noting the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition towards the further development of regional and interregional cooperation,

1. *Welcomes* the measures undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms with a view to sustaining the positive trends in their economic and social development, including, inter alia, through effective utilization of information and communication technologies, thereby contributing to their further integration into the knowledge-based world economy;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia:
draft resolution

Status of preparation for the International Year of Mountains, 2002

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998 on the International Year of Mountains, 2002,

Also recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21,[1] particularly chapter 13 concerning mountain ecosystems and their conservation and sustainable development,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/45 of 22 July 1997 and 1998/30 of 29 July 1998,

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

00-69631 (E) 181000

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on coordination, programme and other questions: proclamation of an international year of mountains,[2]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Mountains, 2002,[3]

Noting with appreciation the work already undertaken to achieve sustainable mountain development by States, organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations,[4]

1. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by States, United Nations organizations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations in preparation for the observance of the International Year of Mountains, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

2. *Encourages* all States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Mountains to ensure the present and future well-being of mountain communities by promoting conservation and sustainable development in mountain areas; to increase awareness and knowledge of mountain ecosystems, their dynamics and functioning, and their overriding importance in providing a number of crucial goods and services essential to the well-being of both rural and urban, highland and lowland people, in particular water supply and food security; and to promote and defend the cultural heritage of mountain communities and societies;

3. *Encourages* States and relevant United Nations funds and programmes, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support local, national and international programmes and projects for the International Year of Mountains, inter alia, through voluntary financial contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year and the further implementation of efforts to achieve sustainable mountain development, taking into account any relevant decisions adopted during the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002.

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[2] E/1998/68.

[3] A/55/218.

[4] See E/1998/80 and A/54/767.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.6

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International year of freshwater, 2003

The General Assembly,

Recalling provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth session and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development related to freshwater,

00-69709 (E) 181000

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Recalling further its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on proclamation of international years,

Taking note of the ongoing work in the United Nations system, as well as by other intergovernmental organizations and major groups on freshwater,

1. *Proclaims* the year 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater;

2. *Invites* the Subcommittee on Freshwater Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to serve as the coordinating entity for the Year and to develop preliminary proposals on possible activities that could take place at the national, regional and international levels, in particular in the United Nations system, in preparation for and during the Year for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

3. *Further invites* the Subcommittee, in carrying out the tasks outlined above, to take into account preparations for the forthcoming ten-year review of progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, national and international organizations, major groups and the private sector to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the guidelines for international years and anniversaries and to lend other forms of support to the International Year of Freshwater;

5. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Freshwater to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year of Freshwater.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Palestine: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/230 of 22 December 1999 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/31 of 28 July 2000,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

00-69715 (E) 181000

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report transmitted by the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Calls for* an immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the principle of land for peace, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/55/84-E/2000/16, annex.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 98
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: revised draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/230 of 22 December 1999 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/31 of 28 July 2000,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

00-70514 (E) 241000

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Reaffirming the need for an immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the principle of land for peace, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

1. *Takes note* of the report transmitted by the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/55/84-E/2000/16, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.8

General Assembly

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18 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (d)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Nigeria:* draft resolution

High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/165 of 21 December 1983, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995, 51/174 of 16 December 1995, 52/186 of 18 December 1997, 53/181 of 15 December 1998 and 54/213 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling also the adoption of the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provisions on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to follow up on the Agenda effectively,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the dialogue to be conducted in response to the imperative of solidarity, mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership in promoting international economic cooperation for development,

Taking note of the need to ensure the integrated and coordinated follow-up and implementation by the United Nations system of the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership",[2] concerning the past experience of the high-level dialogue on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

[2] A/55/314.

00-69757 (E) 191000

strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued constructive dialogue and genuine partnership to further promote international economic cooperation for development in the twenty-first century;

2. *Reiterates* the overall theme adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/213, namely, "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century";

3. *Endorses* the agreement reached at the intergovernmental consultations, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[2] whereby the two sub-themes of the second high-level dialogue would be (a) "Promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy and generating new public and private financial resources to complement development efforts" and (b) "Enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access for developing countries to information and communication technology", and decides that the high-level dialogue will be convened for two days immediately prior to the commencement of the general debate at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, that the high-level dialogue shall consist of plenary meetings, ministerial round-table meetings and informal panels, and that the final outcome of the dialogue will be a summary by the President, to be presented at the closure of the event;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to continue preparations for the second high-level dialogue, in close collaboration with Member States and taking into account the experience of the first high-level dialogue, as well as recent experience in the preparation and organization of high-level events;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, and other relevant stakeholders, to prepare for the second high-level dialogue, taking into account the results of major United Nations conferences and summits, General Assembly resolution 54/213, the outcome of the consultations held by the Chairperson of the Second Committee, any further guidance provided by Member States and the outcome of the consideration of the relevant item by the General Assembly at its current session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.9

General Assembly

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20 October 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Mexico and Nigeria*: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998 and 54/220 of 22 December 1999, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon,[1]

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation for a better scientific understanding of the El Niño phenomenon, and that international cooperation and solidarity with the affected countries are indispensable,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Also notes with appreciation* the measures adopted in order to ensure the continuity of international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and reiterates the invitation of the General Assembly to Member States, organizations and organs of the United Nations system contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of its resolution 52/200;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the working group on the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon within the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/99-E/2000/86.

00-70140 (E) 201000

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures for the prompt establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and urges the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for that purpose, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/220 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/33;

5. *Encourages* the Government of the host country to continue facilitating the process for the prompt establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of its resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/219 of 22 December 1999 and 54/220 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46, 1999/63 and 2000/33;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001, on the implementation of the present resolution, under the agenda item "Environment and sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.10

General Assembly

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24 October 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (c)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: cultural development

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997 and 53/184 of 15 December 1998 on cultural development,

Encouraged by the positive international response to the results of the World Commission on Culture and Development and the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Stockholm from 30 March to 2 April 1998,

Noting the steps taken by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations in the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development[1] adopted at the Stockholm Conference,

Bearing in mind the importance of cultural values and cultural diversity as important elements of sustainable development,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the potential of culture as a means of prosperity, sustainable development and global coexistence,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;[2]

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations:

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/53/321, annex, appendix.

[2] See A/55/339.

00-70669 (E) 241000

(a) To ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, continuous and effective implementation of the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development;[1]

(b) To intensify further their efforts to integrate cultural factors into their development programmes and projects, so as to ensure sustainable development that fully respects cultural diversity;

(c) To implement fully the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999;[3]

(d) To commit themselves to promoting the dialogue among civilizations as an essential process for human development and mutual understanding and for strengthening international cooperation;

(e) To analyse the connection between culture and poverty in the context of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) as recommended in the Action Plan;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its work to promote a greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies, to provide support to developing countries, including in particular in national capacity-building, for the implementation of international cultural conventions and protection of cultural property, as well as support and opportunities for the promotion and enhancement of cultural goods and services, especially cultural tourism;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] Resolution 53/243.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.11

General Assembly

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23 October 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Environment and sustainable development

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[1] adopted at its nineteenth special session,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/186 of 15 December 1998 on international institutional arrangements related to environment and development, 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements, and 54/217 of 22 December 1999 on enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development,

Reaffirming the need, as stipulated in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, for greater coherence in various intergovernmental organizations and processes by means of better policy coordination at the intergovernmental level, as well as for continued and more concerted efforts to enhance collaboration among the secretariats of relevant decision-making bodies,

Emphasizing the need for environmental conventions to continue to pursue sustainable development objectives that are consistent with their provisions and to be fully responsive to Agenda 21,[2]

[1] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

00-70393 (E) 231000

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the secretariats of the instruments related to environment and sustainable development and other relevant organizations to implement resolution 54/217;

3. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties to and the permanent secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] the Convention on Biological Diversity[5] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[6] and other international instruments related to environment and sustainable development, as well as relevant organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, and through the environmental management group, to continue their work for enhancing complementarities among them with full respect for the status of the secretariats of the conventions and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned, and to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in the implementation of those conventions at the international, regional and national levels;

4. *Encourages also* the conferences of the parties to and the permanent secretariats of the relevant instruments related to environment and sustainable development to promote further the complementarities among them, inter alia, through coordination of the timing of their sessions and the sessions of their subsidiary bodies, taking into account the organization of work of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* the permanent secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and other relevant international organizations to provide further information on their work to implement resolution 54/217 and other complementary activities in their contributions to the preparatory process of the review of the implementation of Agenda 21[2] to be carried out in 2002;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the above work in the preparation of documentation and other preparatory activities for the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 to be carried out in 2002.

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[3] A/55/57.

[4] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[5] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[6] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

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General Assembly

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25 October 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (e)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Nigeria: * draft resolution

Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 218 of the Habitat Agenda,[1] resolution 51/177 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), and resolution 53/180 of 15 December 1998, in which it decided that its special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Conference would be held in June 2001 and that the Commission on Human Settlements should serve as the preparatory committee for the special session,

Taking into account its resolutions 54/208 of 22 December 1999 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and 54/209 of 22 December 1999 on the follow-up to the Conference,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Settlements resolutions 17/1 of 14 May 1999 on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and 17/14 of 14 May 1999 on the preparations for the special session of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

00-70798 (E) 251000

the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the outcome of the Conference,[2]

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session on its first substantive session,[3]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,[4]

I. Arrangements regarding participation of Habitat Agenda partners in the special session

1. *Decides* that representatives of Habitat Agenda[1] partners shall make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the special session for an overall review and implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

2. *Also decides* that given the availability of time, a limited number of Habitat Agenda partners may also make statements in the debate in the plenary of the special session. The President of the General Assembly is requested to present the list of selected Habitat Agenda partners to the Member States in a timely manner for approval. The President of the General Assembly is also requested to ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the geographical representation and diversity of Habitat Agenda partners;

3. *Further decides* that arrangements concerning the accreditation and participation of Habitat Agenda partners in the special session shall in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

II. Arrangements regarding accreditation of Habitat Agenda partners to the special session

1. *Decides* that the accreditation to the special session shall be open to:

(a) Those Habitat Agenda partners that were accredited to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

(b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, with the exception of those non-governmental organizations whose application for consultative status with the Council has been rejected or whose consultative status with the Council has been withdrawn or suspended;

2. *Also decides* that accreditation of other interested and relevant Habitat Agenda partners which were not accredited to the Habitat II Conference should be examined by the preparatory committee, provided that they submit their application for accreditation to the committee composed of the bureau of the preparatory committee and the Secretariat by 9 February 2001. The application should contain the following information:

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/54/8), annex I, sect. A.
[3] A/55/121.
[4] A/55/83-E/2000/62.

(a) The purpose of the organization;

(b) Information identifying the programmes and activities of the organization in areas relevant to the subject of the special session and indicating in which country or countries they are carried out;

(c) Confirmation of the activities of the organization at the national, regional or international levels;

(d) Copies of annual or other reports of the organization, with financial statements and a list of financial sources and contributions, including governmental contributions;

(e) A list of the members of the governing body of the organization and their countries of nationality;

(f) A description of the membership of the organization, indicating the total number of members, the names or organizations that are members and their geographical distribution;

(g) A copy of the constitution and/or by-laws of the organization;

The bureau of the preparatory committee should submit by 19 February 2001 to the members of the preparatory committee a list of partners that have submitted their applications. The list should contain information on each partner's competence and relevance to the subject of the special session. The second session of the Preparatory Committee will decide on a no-objection basis regarding the accreditation of these partners;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate widely all available information on accreditation procedures for the special session;

4. *Decides* that arrangements set out above containing accreditation to the special session will in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

III. Action at the local, national and regional levels

1. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen broad-based, participatory, gender-balanced national habitat committees or similar consultative mechanisms to review and report on local and national plans of action, and through consultative mechanisms to coordinate and support further the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local and national levels;

2. *Urges* States to focus their assessment and monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local, national and regional levels on key commitments related to policies and methods of evaluation, and recommends that States identify best practices, including enabling policies, legislation and exemplary plans of action, in implementing the Habitat Agenda in a gender-sensitive way, that they promote research in low-cost building technology for affordable housing and that they support the transfer of all such knowledge to ensure sustainability;

3. *Urges* the regional commissions, within their mandates and in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and other regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, to organize one consultation in

each region, requests that each regional consultation produce a report for the consideration of the preparatory committee at its second session, and invites Governments and other donors in a position to do so to support such activities, to the extent that the costs are not covered in the regular budget of the Centre;

IV. Partnership and the role of civil society

Encourages Member States to integrate contributions made by different partner groups towards further implementation of the Habitat Agenda in their national reports;

V. Monitoring and assessment

1. *Encourages* Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to provide support for the periodic preparation of the *Global Report on Human Settlements* and the *State of the World's Cities* report in order to raise awareness of human settlements and to provide information on urban conditions and trends around the world;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Settlements pursue agreement by all Member States on a pool of common and easy-to-measure indicators applicable for national reporting and evaluation;

3. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations organizations and agencies and other development partners to support the efforts of national Governments to coordinate data collection and analysis, and to develop a monitoring system at the local level on sustainable human settlements, with appropriate strengthening at all levels;

4. *Encourages* all Governments and partners to submit to the Secretariat examples of enabling urban policies and legislation related to key items selected for country reporting, to enable the Secretariat to combine best practices, enabling policies legislation and action plans;

VI. International cooperation

1. *Requests* the preparatory committee, at its second substantive session, to prepare a draft declaration on human settlements in the new millennium;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the special session on the implementation of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development", as well as on the actions and achievements of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign for Urban Governance;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to support developing countries in the preparatory process for the special session, the second substantive session of the preparatory committee and the special session itself;

4. *Requests* the international community to support urban poverty eradication in developing countries as well as reconstruction programmes following conflicts and natural disasters in order to allow affected countries to effectively implement the Habitat Agenda.

United Nations

A/C.2/55/L.13

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (e)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 51/177 of 16 December 1996, 52/190 of 18 December 1997, 53/180 of 15 December 1998, 54/207 of 22 December 1999 and 54/209 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1999/281 of 30 July 1999 and agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),[1]

Noting with concern that despite efforts to mobilize the extrabudgetary resources to defray the costs of participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to the sessions of the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and the special session itself in June 2001, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 53/180, the response has not been feasible,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3), chap. V, para. 6.

00-70804 (E) 251000

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its first substantive session (8-12 May 2000),[2]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of that Habitat Agenda,[3]

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Centre, through the provision of requisite support and stable, adequate and predictable financial resources, including by proposing additional regular budget resources and sufficient human resources, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/220 of 22 December 1997 and 53/242 of 28 July 1999, for the consideration of the Assembly, with due regard for proper United Nations budgetary procedures;

3. *Decides* that the special session shall be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 at United Nations Headquarters;

4. *Decides* that the provisional agenda shall include the following items:

(a) Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[4]

(b) Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

(c) A declaration on cities and human settlements in the new millennium;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to participate in the special session at the highest political level possible and in the meantime to continue to extend support to the preparatory process;

6. *Decides* to defray the cost of the participation of one governmental representative from each least developed country in the meetings of the preparatory committee and the special session itself through the use of extrabudgetary resources and, in the event that those resources prove to be insufficient, requests the Secretary-General to consider all other options;

7. *Reiterates* its invitation to all relevant organs, funds and programmes, as well as the agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to continue to contribute to and be actively involved in the preparatory process and the special session;

8. *Welcomes* the launch of the Cities Alliance initiative by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the World Bank to effectively implement the Cities without Slums programme of action, as part of the efforts to achieve the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanized world", requests the Executive

[2] A/55/121.

[3] A/55/83-E/2000/62.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Director of the Centre to take a leadership and coordinating role in these initiatives, and urges Cities Alliance to include national Governments of developing countries as well as relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to take part in these initiatives in order to make them an effective tool in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

9. *Requests* the preparatory committee and the special session to take into account the outcome of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda within the United Nations system;[1]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the special session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.14

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (e)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/223 of 22 December 1999 and other relevant resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1]

Noting with satisfaction that the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held at Recife, Brazil, from 15 to 26 November 1999,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Brazil for the generous manner in which it hosted and provided facilities for the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging that desertification and drought are problems of global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world and that joint action of the international community is needed to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought, including the integration of strategies for poverty eradication,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

[2] A/55/331.

00-70810 (E) 251000

1. *Welcomes* the convening of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1] at Bonn, Germany, from 11 to 22 December 2000;

2. *Welcomes further* the very large number of ratifications of the Convention, and calls on all remaining countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Stresses* the importance of a coherent and timely implementation of the provisions of the Convention at all levels, including the general provisions and obligations of affected and developed countries;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the steps being taken by affected developing country parties, with the assistance of international organizations and bilateral development partners, to implement the Convention, and the efforts being made to promote the participation of all actors of society in the elaboration of national action programmes to combat desertification, and in this regard encourages countries to cooperate at the subregional and regional levels, as appropriate;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention and the Global Mechanism, and encourages further efforts in this regard for effective implementation of the Convention;

6. *Calls* on Governments, particularly developed countries and the donor community, to enhance their financial support to the Global Mechanism to enable it to promote the effective implementation of the Convention;

7. *Calls upon* the Global Environment Facility to enhance its ongoing support for land degradation activities in developing countries;

8. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to strengthen their cooperation with the global mechanism of the Convention;

9. *Encourages* the parties to the Convention to provide necessary support to the secretariat so as to enable it to discharge effectively its responsibilities to the Convention;

10. *Also welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board adopted at its September 2000 session aimed at developing cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention and the United Nations Development Programme in order to mainstream activities to combat desertification at the national, subregional and regional levels;

11. *Urges* all parties to the Convention that have not already done so to pay promptly and in full their contributions to the core budget of the Convention so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

12. *Urges* Governments, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and

the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties;[3]

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make a provision in the proposed calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties and meetings of its subsidiary bodies;

14. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to contribute towards the preparation of a 10-year review, inter alia, by elaborating proposals on the best option for the financing of the implementation of the objective of the convention at the national, subregional and regional levels;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the outcome of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa".

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[3] ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11

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Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, held in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997,

Recalling also that Agenda 21[1] and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] should constitute the framework within which the other outcomes of the Conference are reviewed, and from within which new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the Conference are addressed,

Recalling its resolutions 53/188 and 54/218 on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference and the special session,

Recalling also decision 8/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development on preparations for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution, annex II.

[2] Ibid., annex I.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 29* (E/2000/29), chap. I.B.

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Recalling also that chapter 33 of Agenda 21 identified the Global Environment Facility as one source of financing for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Recalling further the importance of chapter 34 of Agenda 21 for developing countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparation for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference and the nineteenth special session,[4]

Taking note also of the Malmo Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Deeply concerned that, despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the Stockholm Conference and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate,

Reconfirming the political importance of the forthcoming 10-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and underscoring that the review should focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session in 1997,[5]

Reconfirming further that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should not be renegotiated and that the review should identify measures for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including sources of funding,

1. *Decides* to organize the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level and to hold it outside United Nations Headquarters in a developing country, and welcomes the generous offers of the Governments of Indonesia and South Africa to host this summit;

2. *Decides* that the review should focus on areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21[1] and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should result in action-oriented decisions and renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The review should also ensure a balance between the elements of sustainable development issues and that they are considered in an integrated manner;

3. *Stresses* the importance of early and effective preparations for the 2002 review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality

[4] A/55/120.

[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far;

4. *Welcomes* the work undertaken at the regional levels in close collaboration with the respective regional economic commissions to implement the action programmes for sustainable development that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the event itself;

5. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the regional commissions and the secretariats of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as other relevant organizations, agencies and programmes within and outside the United Nations system and including international and regional financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support preparatory activities, in particular at the national and regional levels, in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way;

6. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the General Assembly on its contributions to the implementation of Agenda 21, notes the assistance provided by the Facility to the national implementation of Agenda 21 and invites the Facility to present concrete proposals to fund the effective implementation of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[6] and to further simplify its project-cycle procedures;

7. *Welcomes also* the initiation of the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and calls upon developed countries and others in the position to do so to make significant contributions to the third replenishment, and requests the Facility to submit a report to the 2002 summit review on the results of the replenishment negotiations;

8. *Invites* relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme's Chapter 21, as well as conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to participate fully in the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session and the 2002 summit, in order to reflect their experiences and lessons learned as well as to provide ideas and proposals for the way forward for further implementation of Agenda 21 in relevant areas;

9. *Encourages* effective contributions from and involvement of all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process;

10. *Decides* that the meetings of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development shall be transformed into an open-ended preparatory committee that would provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies;

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[6] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

11. *Invites* regional groups to nominate their candidates for the Bureau of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development well in advance of the beginning of the session in order that they can be involved in its preparations in advance of the first meeting of the preparatory committee;

12. *Further decides* that the Commission acting as the preparatory committee should:

(a) Undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of the results of national assessments and subregional and regional preparatory meetings, the documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the task managers and other inputs from relevant international organizations, as well as on the basis of contributions from major groups;

(b) Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) Propose specific time-bound measures to be undertaken, including institutional and financial support as well as the identification of the sources of such support;

(d) Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and define the future programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(e) Undertake any other functions that may be required by the preparatory process;

13. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to decide that the first meeting of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to be held immediately after the closure of the ninth session of the Commission, in accordance with Council resolution 1997/63 of 25 July 1997, be expanded so that the Commission can thereby start its work as the preparatory committee for the 2002 summit, and in this context invites the Commission to start its organizational work to:

(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of 10 members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected the Chairperson and others as Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by major groups;

(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 16 below, on the specific modalities of its future preparatory meetings;

14. *Decides* that in 2002 the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory committee for the special session, shall hold three additional sessions, organized as follows:

(a) At its first and second substantive preparatory sessions, to be held in January and March 2002, respectively, the preparatory committee shall undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of

Agenda 21.[5] At its second substantive session, the preparatory committee shall agree on the text of a document containing the results of the review and assessment, as well as conclusions and recommendations for further action, including recommendations on a future programme of work for the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) Drawing upon the agreed text of such a document, the third and final, substantive preparatory session, to be held at the ministerial level in May 2002, shall prepare a concise document that should emphasize the need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirm the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21, including the implementation of the provisions of financial resources, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building, and should address the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this area. The document submitted for further consideration and adoption at the 2002 summit should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to a North/South partnership and a higher level of international solidarity to the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development;

15. *Stresses* that the preparatory meetings and the 2002 summit itself should be transparent and provide for effective participation and inputs from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and for contributions from and active participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, taking into account the rules and procedures applied in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

16. *Welcomes* the establishment of a trust fund, urges international and bilateral donors to support preparations for the 10-year review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory process and the 2002 summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in regional and international preparatory processes and the 2002 summit itself;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparation for the 2002 summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.